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PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

CONGRESS.

This day precisely at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States met both Houses of Congress in the Hall of the Representatives, where he addressed them in the following Speech.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE personal inconveniences to the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, in leaving their families and private affairs, at this season of the year, are so obvious, that I the more regret the extraordinary occasion, which has rendered the convention of Congress indispensable.

It would have afforded me the highest satisfaction, to have been able to congratulate you, on a restoration of peace to the nations of Europe, whose animosities have endangered our tranquility. But we have still abundant cause of gratitude to the supreme dispenser of national blessings, for general health and promising seasons; for domestic and social happiness; for the rapid progress and ample acquisitions of industry, through extensive territories; for civil, political and religious liberty. While other states are desolated with foreign war, or convulsed with intestine divisions, the United States present the pleasing prospect of a nation governed by mild and equal laws; generally satisfied with the possession of their rights; neither envying the advantages nor fearing the power of other nations; solicitous only for the maintenance of order and justice, and the preservation of liberty; increasing daily in their attachment to a system of government in proportion to their experience of its utility; yielding a ready and general obedience to laws flowing from the reason, and resting on the only solid foundation, the affections of the people.

It is with extreme regret that I shall be obliged to turn your thoughts to other circumstances, which admonish us, that some of these felicities may not be lasting. But if the tide of our prosperity is full and a reflux commencing, a vigilant circumspection becomes us, that we may meet our reverses with fortitude and extricate ourselves from their consequences with all the skill we possess and all the efforts in our power.

In giving to Congress, information of the state of the Union, and recommending to their consideration such measures as appear to me to be necessary or expedient, according to my constitutional duty, the causes and the objects of the present extraordinary session will be explained.

After the President of the United States, received information, that the French government had expressed serious discontents at some proceedings of the government of these states, said to affect the interests of France, he thought it expedient to send to that country, a new minister, fully instructed to enter on such amicable discussions, and to give such candid explanations, as might happily remove the discontents and suspicions of the French government and vindicate the conduct of the United States. For this purpose he selected from among his fellow-citizens a character whose integrity, talents, experience and services, had placed him in the rank of the most esteemed and respected in the nation. The direct object of his mission, was expressed in his letter of credence to the French Republic; being "to "maintain that good understanding which "from the commencement of the alliance "had subsisted between the two nations; "and to efface unfavourable impressions, "banish suspicions, and restore that cordi-"ality, which was at once the evidence and "pledge of a friendly union." And his instructions were to the same effect, "faithfully to represent the disposition of the government and people of the United States, "their disposition being one, to remove "jealousies and obviate complaints, by "shewing that they were groundless, to re-"store that mutual confidence, which had "been so unfortunately and injuriously im-"paired, and to explain the relative interests "of both countries and the real sentiments "of his own."

A minister thus specially commissioned, it was expected would have proved the instrument of restoring mutual confidence between the two Republics. The first step of the French government corresponded with that expectation. A few days before his arrival at Paris, the French minister of foreign relations, informed the American minister then resident at Paris, of the formalities to be observed by himself in taking leave, and by his successor preparatory to his reception. These formalities they observed, and on the ninth of December presented officially to the minister of foreign relations, the one a copy of his letters of recall, the other a copy of his letters of credence.

These were laid before the Executive Directory. Two days afterwards, the minister of foreign relations informed the recalled American minister, that the Executive Directory had determined not to receive another Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, until after the redress of grievances demanded of the American government, and which the French Republic had a right to expect from it. The American minister immediately endeavoured to ascertain, whether by refusing to receive him, it was intended, that he should retire from the territories of the French Republic; and verbal answers were given that such was the intention of the Directory. For his own justification he desired a written answer; but obtained none, until towards the last of January; when, receiving notice in writing to quit the territories of the Republic, he proceeded to Amsterdam, where he proposed to wait for instruction from this government. During his residence at Paris, cards of hospitality were refused him, and he was threatened with being subjected to the jurisdiction of the minister of police: but, with becoming firmness he insisted on the protection of the law of nations due to him as the known minister of a foreign power. You will derive further information from his dispatches which will be laid before you.

As it is often necessary that nations should treat for the mutual advantage of their affairs, and especially to accommodate and terminate differences; and as they can treat only by ministers, the right of embassy is well known and established, by the law and usage of nations. The refusal on the part of France to receive and hear our minister, is then the denial of a right: but the refusal to receive him, until we have acceded to their demands, without discussion and without investigation, is to treat us neither as allies, nor as friends, nor as a sovereign state.

With this conduct of the French government, it will be proper to take into view, the public audience given to the late minister of the United States, on his taking leave of the Executive Directory. The speech of the President discloses sentiments more alarming than the refusal of a minister, because more dangerous to our Independence and Union; and at the same time studiously marked with indignities towards the government of the United States. It evinces a disposition to separate the people of the United States from the government: to persuade them that they have different affections, principles and interests, from those of their fellow-citizens, whom they themselves have chosen to manage their common concerns; and thus to produce divisions fatal to our peace. Such attempts ought to be repelled, with a decision which shall convince France and the world, that we are not a degraded people; humiliated under a colonial spirit of fear and sense of inferiority, fitted to be the miserable instruments of foreign influence, and regardless of national honour, character and interest.

I should have been happy to have thrown a veil over these transactions, if it had been possible to conceal them; but they have passed on the great theatre of the world in the face of all Europe and America; and with such circumstances of publicity and solemnity that they cannot be disguised and will not soon be forgotten; they have inflicted a wound in the American breast.

It is my sincere desire however that it may be healed. It is my sincere desire, and in this I presume I concur with you and with our constituents, to preserve peace and friendship with all nations: and believing that neither the honor nor the interest of the U. States absolutely forbid the repetition of advances for securing these desirable objects with France, I shall institute a fresh attempt at negociation, and shall not fail to promote and accelerate an accommodation, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interests and honor of the nation. If we have committed errors, and these can be demonstrated we shall be willing to correct them: if we have done injuries, we shall be willing on conviction to redress them. And equal measures of justice we have a right to expect from France and every other nation.

The diplomatic intercourse between the United States and France being at present suspended, the government has no means of obtaining official information from that country: nevertheless there is reason to believe that the executive directory passed a decree on the second of March last, contravening in part the treaty of amity and commerce of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, injurious to our lawful commerce and endangering the lives of our citizens. A copy of this decree will be laid before you.

While we are endeavoring to adjust all our differences with France, by amicable negociation, the progress of the war in Europe, the depredations on our commerce, the personal injuries to our citizens, and the general complexion of affairs, render it my indispensable duty to recommend to your consideration effectual measures of defence.

The commerce of the United States has become an interesting object of attention, whether we consider it in relation to the wealth and finances, or the strength and resources of the nation. With a sea coast of near two thousand miles in extent, opening a wide field for fisheries, navigation and commerce, a great portion of our citizens naturally apply their industry and enterprize to those objects. Any serious and permanent injury to commerce would not fail to produce the most embarrassing disorders; to prevent it from being undermined and destroyed, it is essential that it receive an adequate protection.

The naval establishment must occur to every man who considers the injuries committed on our commerce and the insults offered to our citizens and the description of the vessels by which these abuses have been practised. As the sufferings of our mercantile and seafaring citizens, cannot be ascribed to the omission of duties demandable, considering the neutral situation of our country, they are to be attributed to the hope of impunity, arising from a supposed inability on our part to afford protection. To resist the consequences of such impressions on the minds of foreign nations, and to guard against the degradation and servility which they must finally stamp on the American character, is an important duty of government.

A naval power, next to the militia, is the natural defence of the United States. The experience of the last war, would be sufficient to show, that a moderate naval force such as would be easily within the present abilities of the Union, would have been sufficient to have baffled many formidable transportations of troops from one state to another, which were then practised. Our sea coasts from their great extent are more easily annoyed and more easily defended by a naval force than any other. With all the materials our country abounds: in skill our naval architects and navigators, are equal to any: and commanders and seamen will not be wanting.

But although the establishment of a permanent system of naval defence, appears to be requisite, I am sensible it cannot be formed so speedily & extensively as the present crisis demands. Hitherto, I have thought proper to prevent the sailing of armed vessels, except on voyages to the East-Indies, where general usage and the danger from pirates appeared to render the permission proper: yet the restriction has originated solely from a wish to prevent collusions with the powers at war, contravening the act of Congress of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and not from any doubt entertained by me of the policy and propriety of permitting our vessels to employ means of defence, while engaged in a lawful foreign commerce. It remains for Congress to prescribe such regulations as will enable our seafaring citizens to defend themselves against violations of the law of nations, and at the same time restrain them, from committing acts of hostility against the powers at war. In addition to this voluntary provision for defence by individual citizens, it appears to me, necessary to equip the frigates and provide other vessels of inferior force, to take under convoy such merchant vessels as shall remain unarmed.

The greater part of the cruisers, whose depredations have been most injurious, have been built, and some of them partially equipped in the United States. Although an effectual remedy may be attended with difficulty, yet I have thought it my duty to present the subject generally to your consideration. If a mode can be devised, by the wisdom of Congress, to prevent the resources of the United States from being converted into the means of annoying our trade, a great evil will be prevented. With the same view I think it proper to mention that some of our citizens resident abroad have fitted out privateers and others have voluntarily taken the command, or entered on board of them, and committed spoliations on the commerce of the United States.—Such unnatural and iniquitous practices can be restrained only by severe punishments.

But besides a protection of our commerce on the seas, I think it highly necessary to protect it at home, where it is collected in our most important ports. The distance of the United States from Europe, and the well known promptitude, ardour and courage of the people, in defence of their country, happily diminish the probability of invasion; nevertheless to guard against sudden and predatory incursions, the situation of some of our principal Seaports, demands your consideration. And as our country is vulnerable in other interests, besides those of its commerce, you will seriously deliberate, whether the means of general defence ought not to be increased by an addition to the regular artillery and cavalry, and by arrangements for forming a provisional army.

With the same view, and as a measure, which even in a time of universal peace, ought not to be neglected, I recommend to your consideration a revision of the laws for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, to render that natural and safe defence of the Country, efficacious.

Although it is very true that we ought not

to involve ourselves in the political system of Europe, but to keep ourselves always distinct and separate from it, if we can; Yet to effect this seperation, early punctual and continual information of the current chain of events and of the political projects in contemplation is no less necessary than if we were directly concerned in them. It is necessary in order to the discovery of the efforts made to draw us into the vortex, in season to make preparations against them. However we may consider ourselves, the maritime and commercial powers of the world will consider the United States of America as forming a weight in that balance of power in Europe which never can be forgotten or neglected. It would not only be against our interest but it would be doing wrong to one half of Europe at least if we should voluntarily throw ourselves into either scale. It is a natural policy for a nation that studies to be neutral, to consult with other nations engaged in the same studies and pursuits. At the same time that measures might be pursued with this view, our treaties with Prussia and Sweden, one of which is expired and the other near expiring, might be renewed.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

It is particularly your province to consider, the state of the public finances; and to adopt such measures respecting them as exigences shall be found to require. The preservation of public credit, the regular extinguishment of the public debt, and a provision of funds, to defray any extraordinary expences, will of course call for your serious attention. Although the imposition of new burthens cannot be, in itself, agreeable, yet there is no ground to doubt that the American people will expect from you, such measures, as their actual engagements, their present security, and future interests, demand.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

The present situation of our country, imposes an obligation, on all the departments of government, to adopt an explicit and decided conduct. In my situation an exposition of the principles, by which my administration will be governed, ought not to be omitted.

It is impossible to conceal from ourselves or the world, what has been before observed, that endeavors have been employed to foster and establish a division between the government and people of the United States. To investigate the causes which have encouraged this attempt is not necessary. But to repel by decided and united councils, insinuations so derogatory to the honor, and agressions so dangerous to the constitution, union, and even independence of the nation, is an indispensable duty.

It must not be permitted to be doubted, whether the people of the United States, will support the government, established by their voluntary consent, and appointed by their free choice; or whether, by surrendering themselves, to the direction of foreign and domestic factions, in opposition to their own government, they will forfeit the honorable station they have hitherto maintained.

For myself, having never been indifferent to what concerned the interests of my country; devoted the best part of my life to obtain and support its independence, and constantly witnessed the patriotism, fidelity and perseverance of my fellow citizens, on the most trying occasions, it is not for me to hesitate, or abandon a cause, in which my heart has been so long engaged.

Convinced that the conduct of the government has been just and impartial to foreign nations; that those internal regulations, which have been established by law for the preservation of peace, are, in their nature proper, and that they have been fairly executed; nothing will ever be done by me to impair the national engagements; to innovate upon principles, which have been so deliberately and uprightly established, or to surrender in any manner the rights of the government. To enable me to maintain this declaration, I rely, under God, with entire confidence, on the firm and enlightened support of the national legislature, and upon the virtue and patriotism of my fellow citizens.

JOHN ADAMS.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly to lay off a Town at Hicks's Ford, on the North side of Meherrin River, on the land of the Subscriber.

BELFIELD STARKE.

April 6, 1797. (tAug.)

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PARIS, March 13.

This day the directory announced the ratification of the treaty with the Pope. His Holiness cedes Avignon—renounces Ferrara and Bologna—permits a French garrison at Ancona—pays 30,000,000 livres, and 1600 horses—Pensions the family of Basseville who was assassinated—re-establishes the French academy of 1789—gives the pictures, &c demanded at the armistice—and consents that the French shall occupy his territory until the execution of the treaty.

LONDON, March 26.

DISMISSION OF BRITISH MINISTRY.

City of London.

At a very full meeting of the Livery at Guildhall, March 23, it was moved. "That an humble address and petition be presented his majesty, upon the present alarming state of public affairs, and praying him to dismiss his present ministers from his councils forever, as the first step towards obtaining a speedy, honorable and permanent peace." Mr. Waddington supported the measure with spirit—He delineated the bankrupt situation of the kingdom in consequence of the war, and said, though the livery sought not "indemnity for the past" they demanded "security for the future." On the shew of hands, the motion appeared to be unanimously carried—but on a scrutiny, five or six hands were found against it, out of three thousand citizens—The address was presented, and carried with great acclamations.

Southwark and Southampton have followed the example of the livery of London.

March 28.

Yesterday a king's messenger was dispatched in great haste from the duke of Portland's office to Harwich, said to be destined to Berlin with dispatches for Lord Elgin.

The article which the Oracle gave currency to on Friday last, has after causing much speculation, quite evaporated. Oracles were never famous for truth.

An alliance between Prussia and France is improbable; not that our quondam ally would feel any scruple at turning his arms against us; but we are assured, from the first authority, that the emperor of Russia, has clearly expressed his determination not to be a pacific spectator of any attempt on the Germanic body. This information is strongly corroborated by the confidence with which the emperor seems to act both in Italy and on the Rhine.

It was observed that the opposition lords looked extremely sad as they were returning from the house last night. Lord Suffolk is said to be at the point of death with the spleen; and it is confidentially reported that the worthy descendant of Lord North has formed the pious resolution of retiring from the field for the season.

March 31.

It is strongly reported that an entire new arrangement of administration is now under the consideration of his majesty—and that too at the express recommendation of Mr. Pitt and his friends, who, as has been more than once asserted, never wished to keep in place to be the means of protracting a peace, whenever there was a possibility of obtaining it upon just and honorable terms.

Lord Thurlow and the Marquis of Lansdowne, it is said, are engaged with the king in the arrangement of the new administration; of which themselves are to form two of the principal supports.

If Mr. Pitt should set up a direct opposition to the new ministry (whoever they may be) and in this he might, probably, be justified by precedent, it is very likely a dissolution of parliament must take place; for it is very evident, that no government can be carried on unless the minister of the day has a majority in the House of Commons, and we believe Mr Pitt's friends form a great majority of that house at present.

It has been said that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has signified, that his support of administration was no longer to be depended on. It is now added, that this was done soon after his offer to go to Ireland had been declined, tho' in a manner the most respectful to the prince.

If we are to judge from circumstances that have since happened, the Prince of Wales has now openly joined the standard of opposition. On Saturday last his Royal Highness gave a grand dinner, at which were present Mr. Fox, Mr. Erskine, Lord William Russell, the Dukes of Norfolk and Devonshire, and Earl Moira. It was said to be the feast of reconciliation.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Bedford, are also said to be reconciled again.

April 1.

The Hamburg mail which was due, arrived this morning.

Letters from Vienna of the 15th ult. mention, that reinforcements were marching both to the army of Italy and the Rhine.

The emperor of Russia is determined to support the constitution of the Germanic empire.

Several skirmishes had taken place between the advanced post of the armies, which had in general terminated favorably to the Austrians.

IRISH INSURRECTION—Quelled.

Dispatches from lord Camden, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the Duke of Portland, contain the agreeable information that the insurrection in the northern parts of that kingdom, had been entirely quelled.

The Hamburg mail mentions no new alliance between Prussia and France.

Early this morning we received by express from Dover, some further information respecting the embargo, which we have already mentioned to have been laid on at Calais, and some other ports of France.

The French persist in their design to invade this country. We have good reason to think that the object of the Texel squadron is to go North about, most probably before the grand embarkation sails from Dunkirk. The discomfiture of the Spaniards has not disconcerted their plan. To accomplish it the Directory would be content to risk half even of the fleet of France. An army of 140,000 men is collecting upon the coast.—The greater part of the soldiers are from La Vendee, with the keeneft inveteracy against this country to stimulate them to enterprize.—ORACLE.

An embargo is laid upon all vessels at Calais; and it is generally supposed that this embargo extends to several other ports on the French coast.

There have arrived at Dunkirk, a great quantity of transports, completely equipped, from Boulogne and Calais: There are at present in the harbour 40 ships to set sail on the first signal; ten battalions of infantry are already embarked, and sleep on board; ten more battalions from the neighboring garrison, are to proceed thither in a short time; and it is believed, that after they have embarked, the expedition will set sail.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

March 28.

Lord Oxford, in a maiden speech, moved an address to H. M. for peace with France. The distress of the country was his inducement. The duke of Norfolk declared that ministers had lost all public confidence. Earl Guilford supported the address. It was opposed by lords Grenville, Barrington, Moreton, Spencer, Carlisle and Coventry, principally on the idea, that the French directory did not wish for peace. The motion was negatived 53 to 18.

March 27.

DISMISSAL of MINISTRY.

The earl of Suffolk introduced his proposed motion for the dismissal of ministers, by condemning the system which they had pursued, from the beginning of the war to the present time. He concluding by moving.

"That an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying him to dismiss from his councils, his minister, the first lord of the treasury, he having by his conduct lost the public confidence."

A long debate took place, at the conclusion of which the house divided—

Against the motion 86—Proxies 18—104. For the motion 15—Proxies 2—17. Majority 87.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 29.

Mr. Pollon rose to apprise the house of his intention to bring forward a motion of great importance to the country: in doing this, he disclaimed the idea of embarrassing ministers or provoking irritation in the public mind. The state of affairs, required, in his opinion, an immediate revival of the negociation for peace, and if the enemy refused to listen to moderate and honorable propositions, he trusted that the house would afford a co-operation with ministers, in a vigorous prosecution, of the war. It was therefore his intention to move on Friday, April 7th, that an address be presented to his majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to renew the negociation for peace, or declare explicitly his reasons for carrying on the war.

PORTSMOUTH (N. E.) May 11.

Arrived Mary, Rice, in 39 days from Hamburgh. Informs that news was received at Hamburgh, a few days previous to his leaving there, that the misunderstanding between the United States and France, was amicably settled, and that Mr. Pinckney was certainly received and acknowledged, and that orders (which he saw and read) were issued by the directory to capture no more American vessels, unless she had two sets of papers, and were carrying on a contraband trade.

That in consequence of the above, insurance had fallen from 25 to only 4 1-2 per cent, on American vessels bound to America.

A gentleman of this town has received by this arrival a price current of the insurance, from a merchant at Hamburgh, which mentions the premium at 4 1-2 to 5 per cent.

*** The above vessel must have sailed April 1, which is later than any other information, we have from that continent.

NEWBURYPORT, May 11.

A gentleman arrived in town yesterday from Portsmouth, by whom we are favored with the following: That the ship Mary, W. Rice, master, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning, in 42 days from Hamburgh. Captain Rice informs, that previous to his leaving that city, he was told by the American consul that the executive directory of France had recalled Mr. Pinckney from Amsterdam, and that the business with America would be amicably settled. Capt. Rice saw the official account at the consul's office.

The board of commissioners in England, has decided the case of the Sally, captain Choat, in behalf of the claimants, Messrs. W P Johnson, and others of Newburyport; that they are entitled to full and complete compensation from the British government for the loss sustained by the capture. It remains for them to prove the amount of loss, &c.

Several American vessels lately from the Mediterranean were met by Algerine cruisers, treated well, and were convoyed in safety out of the straights, where there is much danger from the French and Spanish.

BOSTON, May 10.

Since our last the Galen, Mackay; merchant, Bates, and Eliza, Davis, have arrived here from London.—By the latter we have received a Portsmouth paper as late as April 3, containing London news to Saturday April 1. By this last, it is rendered certain, that the article in the London Oracle of March 24th, announcing the promulgation of a message from the emperor to the king of Great Britain, declaring that "he was reduced to the fatal necessity of suing for an immediate peace, to save the remaining part of his dominions," in consequence of a new treaty of alliance between Prussia and France, is at least premature; if not a speculating manœuvre. We shall give our reasons for the opinion. In the parliamentary proceedings to the 1st April (eight days after) no mention is made of the message; and on the 31st of March our readers will see, that the new loan was agitated. Besides, in the London papers of 31st of March, it is mentioned only as circulating in reports.

No military events of magnitude had occurred; but great preparations for hostile proceedings were making.

The people of England were meeting to petition the king to dismiss his ministers—a change of administration was talked of—measures were taking to support public credit, which were considerably retarded by the continued expectation of an invasion.

NEW-YORK, May 17.

Capt. King, in 16 days from Aux Cayes, informs, that a few days before he sailed, gen. Rigaud, with 9000 brigands, made an attack on Irois, and was defeated with great loss.

Capt. Fowler, of the schooner Sally, arrived on Monday evening, after a passage of 24 days from St. Bartholomews. On the 27th April was brought in there the schooner Well, John Well, master, from North Carolina, by an English privateer, which had taken her from the French privateer Flying Fish, the governor immediately ordered her restoration to her captain, as well as the captain's clothes, which had been pluncered from him by the French privateer; also was captured to windward of Martinique, the barque Mercury, Swedish Farnham, master, from Demarara, and bound for Kennebeck river, which was retook on the 2nd of April, by a British frigate to the windward of Dominica. On the 30th capt. Fowler was brought to by a French privateer; they made him hoist out his boat and bring his papers on board, after examining them they permitted him to proceed. On the 15th spoke the British sloop of war, Alliance, a convoy to the American vessels from Cape-Nicholas-Mole, to the Capes of Philadelphia.

The ship Jay, Durry, arrived yesterday, sailed from Dublin on the 9th of April. We could not get the papers last evening.

Verbal accounts state, that Ireland is in the utmost consternation on account of the state of the finances of that country; very little business doing; paper in almost total discredit; flax-seed could not be sold, the farmers will not sow that *others* may reap. Government played off a *deep game*—they drew *six hundred thousand guineas* from the bank, and then published *the King's order*.

It is mentioned in an evening paper, that colonel Bauman, of the artillery of this city and county, and all the officers of that regiment, have resigned their commissions.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

The ship Liberty, captain Rouse, 65 days from Naples, arrived yesterday; she brings no intelligence of particular interest, but by her we learn beside the following particulars, that it was currently believed there, that a war between France and the United States was inevitable.

It was said at Naples, that a large French ship, laden with naval stores, bound from Brest to Toulon, had been captured near the island of Hierres, by an Algerine cruizer, after a contest of 4 hours.

The battle was said to have been bloody and desperate, the pirates having been several times repulsed in their attempts to board, but at length effected it; when a dreaful carnage that lasted half an hour, took place with swords, pistols and lances—the corsair had lost his right hand in the action, and was otherwise wounded, but kept the deck notwithstanding—It was also said the Algerines had declared war against France and Spain, and a fleet had been ordered out, under Ali Cheer, a daring chief, who had signalized himself in the former war against Spain, and the several daring enterprizes in which he had carried off many inhabitants and plunder from the coast of Spain.

Extract of a letter from the Havannah, dated April 11.

"Provisions are very low, except flour, which is worth 24 dollars. Duck per bolt, will bring 40 to 50 dollars; Staves 50 to 60.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated May 16.

A gentleman who arrived here last Sunday from St. Croix, a few previous to his embarkation for this city, accounts had been received there, that the valuable island of ST JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, was a few days before, taken from the Spaniards by the British army and navy from Martinique, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and Rear Admiral Henry Hervey; the principal fortification made a short resistance, and cost the besiegers but a few men.

"This valuable island is situated between Hispaniola and St. Christophers, is 100 miles long and 40 miles broad, the centre of the contraband trade carried on by the British and French with the Spaniards, and is extremely fertile, producing the same kinds of fruit with the other islands.

"A letter received in this city from Port-au Prince of April 1, informs, that "we have now at the head of government a man of such character and abilities, as afford us the greatest hopes that his arrival has been very propitious, as it happened at a moment when the brigands had attacked most of our out-posts, which, from the long inactivity of his predecessor, lay quite destitute of defence, both in respect to troops and ammunition, but every thing is now assuring the most promising events. Flour which lately was at 24 dollars, at once fell to 14 dollars, and is owing to the arrival of three convoys with upwards of 5000 barrels."

By the brig Houlbrook, M'Call, arrived to day from Hamburgh, which place she left with the Mary, Rice, arrived at Portsmouth, we learn that the report of the misunderstanding between the United States and the French Republic having been amicably settled is unfounded.—These vessels sailed on the 25th of March, and not the 1st of April, as mentioned yesterday under the Portsmouth head.

We are informed that Don Joseph Ignatius de Viar, commissioner on the part of his Catholic Majesty, and Mathew Clarkson, commissioner on the part of the United States of America, have agreed on the choice of Samuel Breck, of the city of Philadelphia, as the third commissioner to carry into effect the 21st article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between the United States and his Catholic Majesty, for the purpose of terminating all differences on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their vessels and cargoes having been taken by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, during the late war between Spain and France.

BALTIMORE, May 19.

The President's speech to both houses of Congress, was to have been taken up in committee of the whole last Wednesday; but we are informed by a gentleman who left Philadelphia yesterday morning, that on the receipt of the intelligence from France, (via Portsmouth) the House immediately adjourned, and it was supposed, that little other business would be done, until they had received further and more authentic advices on that subject.

PETERSBURG, *May* 26.

On Monday the 15th instant, a sufficient number of members of both houses of congress met, agreeable to the notification of the president, and proceeded to business—The house of representatives made

choice of Mr. Dayton, as speaker, who only lost two votes—on balloting for a clerk, it appeared that Jonathan William Condy had 41, and John Beckley (the former clerk) 40; Mr. Condy was therefore chosen—Tuesday the 17th was principally taken up in receiving the communication of the President, agreeably to his appointment—Wednesday the 18th the house resolved into a committee of the whole, on the speech of the President, when the following resolution was proposed and unanimously agreed to.

"Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a respectful address ought to be presented by the house of representatives to the President of the United States, in answer to his speech to both houses of Congress, at the commencement of this session, containing assurances that this house will take into consideration the various and important matters recommended to their attention."

Messrs Venable, Griswald, N. Freeman, Kittera and Rutledge, were appointed a committee to prepare an address accordingly.

The speech of the President was committed to a committee of the whole House, on the state of the union.

On Monday last arrived at Norfolk, the ship Rebecca, Capt. Corran, 48 days from London; the papers by this vessel are to the 28th of March.—There was no report of Gen. Pinckney being acknowledged by the Executive Directory, when Capt. Corran sailed.

On Wednesday evening departed this life, Mr. HUGH GORDON, of this Town.

Petersburg Theatre,

Will open (for the Race week) on Monday the 29th inst. with Mrs. Inchbald's Celebrated COMEDY, of the

CHILD OF NATURE.

In which Mr. J. WEST, will appear for the first time on this stage, in the part of the MARQUIS; and Mrs. J. WEST, late Mrs. BIGNALL, will perform the part of AMANTHIS.

To which will be added,
The MUSICAL FARCE, of the

POOR SOLDIER.

N. B. There will be a PLAY and FARCE at the Theatre, every evening during the ensuing week.

May 25, 1797.

JOHN D. PERKINS,

BEING on his return from the Southward, expects to be in Petersburg during the *Races* at New-Market, and may be seen at Mr. ARMISTEAD'S Tavern; he has the PATENT METALLIC POINTS, for sale, and for the satisfaction of those who may wish for *ocular* evidence of their efficacy, he will operate *gratis* on suitable subjects, will be pleased with opportunities to exhibit to *impartial witnesses* their *real virtues*. The very great efficacy of these instruments, attested by persons of the highest respectability, from Georgia to the province of Maine, is sufficient to convince every person of their importance.

May 25, 1797. (2)

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Dinwiddie, Crawford and Co. are hereby informed, that the subscribers have appointed Captain Thomas Vaughan, of Mecklenburg county, their attorney, to collect the debts due the store at Mecklenburg, formerly under the direction of William Turnbull; and the debts due the store in Charlotte county, kept at Halls, under the direction of Robert Burton and William Duncan.

They have likewise appointed Mr. Nathan Flecher, of Brunswick, their attorney, to collect the debts due the store formerly kept in that county, by Thomas Crawford.

They have also appointed Mr. Patrick Walker, of Warren county, North Carolina, their attorney; to collect the debts due the store formerly kept by William Cole and others, in that county.

The books containing the transactions in these different stores, are put into these gentlemen's hands, who are fully empowered to settle the accounts and grant discharges.

Those indebted to the said concern for dealings with David Russell, in Blandford, or Robert Turnbull, in Dinwiddie;—also those indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their store in Petersburg, under the direction of William Cole, will please take notice, that the subscribers are exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, and by the said Companys; and that their receipts, and the receipts of their attornies abovementioned, will only be good against the debts.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a partner in both concerns, and attorney for D. C. & Co.
COLIN CAMPBELL, attorney for D. C. & Co. and James King, Sen.

Petersburg, May 24, 1797. (tf)

I WISH to sell 4666 2-3 Acres of MILITARY LAND in one survey, on the waters of the MIAMI, North-West Territory.—Application to the subscriber will be attended to—also several valuable LOTS of LAND on the South-side of Washington street, in the Town of Petersburg.

ERASMUS GILL.

May 24, 1797. (tf)

Will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 3d of June,

A LIKELY Negro WOMAN and Two CHILDREN, at the House belonging to the estate of Mr. George Dudgeon, nearly opposite Petersburg warehouse.

NATHANIEL BARKER.
GEORGE YOUNG.
ELIZABETH TOMMAS.

May 25, 1797.

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A CAUTION!

I HEREBY forewarn the public against taking an assignment of a bond executed by me to Thomas Clay, of Dinwiddie county, on the 30th day of April, 1796, for the sum of £. 269: 10, payable the 15th day of the next month. This bond was given in part for a sum of money agreed to be paid for a tract of land which I purchased of the said Clay—the title to the said land is contested, and I am determined neither to pay the amount of the said bond, either to Mr. Clay, or to any other person who may imprudently take an assignment thereof, until my title shall be made complete and secure.

JOHN GOODE.

Brunswick, May 16, 1797. (6tp)

On Friday the 2d day of June, will be sold on the premises, in the Town of Petersburg,

A VARIETY of Articles in the Coachmaking business, also one Horse; belonging to the estate of D. J. Manley, dec. on a credit until Christmas; bond and good security will be required, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid.—At the same time will be rented until Christmas, the shops lately occupied by the Manley.

JOSEPH BADGER, acting Ex'or.

Petersburg, May 25, 1797. (3)

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the late Devereux Jarrat Manley, dec. are requested to make them known as speedy as possible, that provision may be made for discharging the same—and all those that are indebted to the estate, will please to take notice, that all accounts remaining unsettled the last of August next will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without respect to persons.

JOSEPH BADGER, acting Ex'or.

Petersburg, May 24, 1797. (9w)

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY on the 30th April last, from the subscriber at Campbell court-house, a stout made negro fellow, of a yellow complexion, called BEN, twenty six years of age, about five feet six or seven inches high, with a small scar on one of his cheeks, occasioned by a bile, one of his legs is apt to swell, occasioned by an old sore, he is a very sensible fellow, and has been generally employed in taking care of horses, and will try to pass as a free man, he was taken up in Petersburg on the 12th instant, but broke loose and made his escape; took with him when he went away, two broad cloth coats, one of which was brown, and the other a dark grey, with a striped jacket and sattinet breeches.—Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against employing or harbouring him. The above reward, together with the milage the law allows will be paid to any person who may apprehend him out of this county, and bring him home to me, or Ten Dollars if secured in goal and notice given

JAMES MILLER.

May 18, 1797. 4p.

STRAYED or Stolen off the Commons of this Town, on Thursday evening, the 18th of May, a likely BAY HORSE, about 5 feet high, 15 years old, his hind feet white above his foot-locks, appears to be hard rode, which may be discovered on examination of his feet, has a short scrape tail, and has no mark that I remember.—Whoever will deliver the thief to me, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward; or for the Horse only, Five Dollars.

CHARLES WATTS.

Pride's Old-Field, May 24, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, of Chesterfield county, on the 10th instant, a Bay HORSE, about 4 feet 7 inches high, the fore and hind right foot white, a snip on the nose, bob tail and mane, about 16 years old, has been badly foundered, and appraised to Fifteen Dollars.

ALEXANDER BASS.

May 24, 1797. (eo3*)

NEWMARKET RACES,

COMMENCE the last Tuesday in May next, and continue three days, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying weight for age the 1st and 2d days.

1st. day a purse of 100l. 4 mile heats.

2d. day a purse of 100 dolls. or upwards, 2 mile heats.

3d. day a give and take Sweepstake, weight for age and size, five feet the standard, entrance 25 Guineas each, 75 Guineas is subscribed already; the subscription will be kept open till the Monday preceeding the Races; no Horse will be allowed to start at Newmarket unless the Rider is dressed agreeable to the former rules.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treasurer.

The SADDLE RACES continue to be the last Saturday in every month till the Fall Races are over, with a catch on each.

J. B.

March 3, 1797.

I WILL commence Inoculation for the SMALL POX on Tuesday the 16th instant, at an hospital one mile distant from my residence, and shall continue it during the months of June and July.—Those persons who wish to be in the first set, are requested to make immediate application—boarding, exclusive of bedding, will be furnished if required.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, are assured that the months of May, June, and July, are the best for receiving the disorder, being much more healthy, and generally more exempt from the diseases incident to the vernal and autumnal months.

ROBERT WALKER, Jun.

Kingston, May 8, 1797. (1m)

Public Vendue.

THIS DAY.

8 Boxes 7-8 Irish Linens, cost from 13½ to 23d. sterling.—A Credit until Christmas next, will be allowed, purchasers giving bond and approved security.

WILLIAM HAXALL, V. M.

May 23, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land lying in Amelia county, 21 miles above Petersburg, on Winticomake creek, containing 4 or 500 acres, with a plantation sufficient to work 6 or 8 hands to advantage, under good fences; a very good tobacco barn 50 feet long, and some negro houses—the quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco and every kind of grain that is common to be made in this part of the country. Possession may be had immediately, and the land will be shewed by Col. Vivion Brooking, who lives near the place, and inform the purchaser the terms, or apply to the subscriber.

HENRY T. BROOKING.

Brunswick county, May 2, 1797. (2m)

On Tuesday the 6th of next month, will be exposed to Public Sale, at Charlotte courthouse, all the personal estate of JAMES M'CLELLAN, deceased;

CONSISTING of a variety of Dry Goods, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, &c. On all sums above five and under ten pounds, six months credit will be given; and on all sums above ten pounds, until the first day of March next.—Bond with approved security will be required, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to make them known.

WM. MAITLAND, Admr.

May 20, 1797. (3)

Just come to hand, and for Sale at the Printing-Office,

An Additional Assortment of BOOKS—among which are—

A new EDITION of the

LAWS of the UNITED STATES,

From the commencement of the Federal Government, to the end of the last Session of Congress, which terminated March 3, 1797, in three Volumes.—Price Six Dollars.

The Acts of the last Session of Congress may be had separately.

ALSO,

LOVE AND PATRIOTISM,

Or the extraordinary adventures of M. DUPORTAIL, late Major General in the armies of the United States—interspersed with many surprising incidents in the Life of the late Count Pulaski.

AND

IMPERIAL, ROYAL and DEMY LEDGERS, JOURNALS and DAY BOOKS.

May 22, 1797.

FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, made the 1st day of June 1796, will be offered for sale on the premises;

A TRACT of Land on Coleman's creek, in the county of Halifax, containing 2075 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Mr. Roger Atkinson and others; being the land sold by Peter Rogers to Alexander Shaw, and by Shaw conveyed in trust to secure the payment of sundry debts specified in the said deed.

At the same time and place will be sold another TRACT of 256 acres, on the river Hyco, Orange county, North Carolina, formerly the property of James and Robert Bell, which likewise adjoins Mr. Atkinson's lands, and is included in the abovementioned deed of trust.

The sale will be on the 15th day of June next—a credit of six months will be allowed the purchasers, who must enter into bonds with good security for the purchase money—a good title will be made to the lands when the bonds are discharged.

Persons disposed to purchase, will no doubt satisfy themselves by viewing the lands before the day of sale—and further information may be had on application to Messrs. Kennon Jones, or Richard Smith, of Dinwiddie; John Mason, of Lunenburg; or to

DUNCAN ROSE.

Petersburg, April 27, 1797. (5w)

THE Sloop BETSEY, JOHN COUSENS master, brought to this place three bundles of FRYING PANS marked J. G. (which she took out of the ship Industry, Capt. Vickery, lately arrived at Norfolk) for which no owner has as yet appeared.—They may be had by application to the subscriber, on payment of the freight from Norfolk to this place, and the cost of this advertisement.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO.

Petersburg, May 15, 1797. (eo3)

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND, lying in Dinwiddie county, 14 miles above Petersburg, on Hatcher's Run, containing by survey 681 acres, with a plantation sufficient to work six or eight hands to advantage, under good fences, and all necessary houses, viz. a dwelling-house, kitchen, meat-house, dairy, grainary, stables, and barnes; with an apple orchard of 180 trees, a peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees—The quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco, and every kind of grain that is common to be planted in this part of the country. Possession may be had on the first of November next, and the Land will be shewed by Mr. Heartwell Leath, who resides on the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM WILLS.

Wakefield, March 18, 1797. 6m

D. & W. EANES,

Have just received per the Dispatch, from Boston, and now opening for sale;

A WELL assorted and fresh supply of Mens, Womens, Boys, Misses and Childrens' Shoes and Slippers—they have also Lisbon and Teneriffe Wines, by the pipe, quarter cask, or gallon, Antigua, W. India, and N. E. Rum, Coffee, Molasses, Apple Brandy, Hyson and Souchong Teas, and many other articles in the Grocery way, which they are determined to sell low for cash.

ALSO,

A Quantity of New-England and Jersey

PINE PLANK.

N. B. A few sets of Doctor Perkins's Metallic Points may be had, if applyed for soon.

Petersburg, May 15, 1797. (4.)

J. M'DOWEL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has received at his store, in the house formerly occupied by Richard Stuard, joining Dr. Massenburg's, in Sycomore-street:—a quantity of Herrings and Shads, Tar, West India Rum, Northward ditto, French Brandy, Peach and Apple ditto; Wines, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Candles, Soap, Hyson and Green Teas, a few pieces of Cloths, Cassimers, Calicoes and Linens; which will be sold low for cash, &c.

Petersburg, May 8, 1797. (tf.)

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable and reduced prices for Cash or produce.

Petersburg, March 12, 1797. tf.

The Subscriber has just Received,

And for Sale at his Store in Old-Street,

Four Hhds. LOAF SUGAR.
Twenty Barrels BROWN Ditto.
Two Tons Philadelphia IRON.
3 Hhds. West-Inda RUM.
10 Ditto New England Ditto.
10,000wt of COFFEE.
150 Sacks of SALT.

All of which will be sold low for cash, or country produce.

JOSEPH T. BLANCHARD.

Petersburg, May 18, 1797.

BEING fully authorized to settle and collect the outstanding debts of Hart, Campbell and Company, Nimmo, M'Murdo and Hart, and David Anderson and Company, all of this place:—I earnestly request those indebted to either of the above Company's, to come forward and pay off their balances immediately. The great length of time since their debts were contracted, will set aside any excuse on the score of having made bad crops, or of being obliged to part with produce at a low price, when it is known they have all been due from two to twelve years. Suits will indiscriminately be commenced against all those who disregard this notice.

DAVID ANDERSON.

Petersburg, May 15, 1797. (6t.)

To be sold for Ready Money, upon the premises, on Wednesday the 7th day of June next, agreeably to a deed of trust to us given at the decretal order of the Hon. High Court of Chancery made in this case,

THE House wherein ERASMUS GILL now resides, and certain Lands adjoining thereto; also several valuable Slaves and Household Furniture, as enumerated in said trust, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge certain debts due to Campbell and Wheeler, for themselves and others, agreeable to said decretal order, and the expences of the sale.

JOHN VERELL.
JOHN NICHOLAS.
ROBERT BOLLING.

Petersburg, May 13, 1797. (tf.)

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable plantation whereon I now live, known by the name of HUNTING QUARTER, in the county of Suffex, lying on Nottoway River and Hunting Quarter Swamp, and containing two thousand acres, four hundred of which are rich low grounds now in woods, and the land in general both cleared and uncleared, equal to any in the county.—There is on the plantation, a tolerable good dwelling house, with necessary offices and out houses; also a mill (on a constant stream in a plentiful neighbourhood) running two pair of stones and lately rebuilt.—The situation of the land is such, that it may well be divided into two or three tracts. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

HENRY HARRISON.

Hunting Quarter, May 14, 1797. (of3)

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT WELL CURED BACON,

For sale by the Subscriber, at the corner of Bollingbrook street.

WILLIAM SHARP.

Petersburg, April 27, 1797 (eo tf.)

Blank Bills of Lading

For sale at the Office of the Printer hereof.

FOR SALE,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

TOWNSEND's Spain,
Anderson's Commerce,
Jefferson's Notes on Virginia,
Chesterfield's Letters,
Chatham's Life,
Costigan's Sketches,
Gil Blas,
Montague's Letters,
Stern's Sentimental Journey,
Lady's Library,
Law of Bailments,
Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Smith's Essays,
Life of Christ,
Hervey's Meditations,
Cooke's Voyages,
Cook's Life,
Family Female Physician,
Family Physician,
Cullen's Practice,
Cheselden's Anatomical Tables,
Bell's Surgery,
Schrevali's Lexicon,
Quincey's Lexicon,
Bollingbrooke on History,
Bossuet's Universal History,
Davidson's Virgil,
Sterling's Virgil,
Alexander's Virgil,
Pope's Odyssey,
Homer's Iliad,
Lavater's Physiognomy,
Bennett's Strictures,
World Displayed,
Winterbottom's History of America,
Guthrie's Geography improved, with Maps,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Morse's Geography,
Edward's on Affections,
Washington's Letters,
President's Speeches,
Lee's Memoirs,
Episcopal Prayer-Books,
Hopkinson's Works,
Johnson's Works,
Thompson's Works,
Pope's Works,
Shakespear's Works,
Sterne's Works,
Milton's Works,
Bollingbrooke's Works,
Peter Pindar's Works
Godwin's Political Justice,
History of Woman,
Goldsmith's Animated Nature,
Coxe's Switzerland,
Kame's, on Criticism,
Kame's Sketches,
Davies's Sermons,
Newton on the Prophecies,
Winchester on the Prophecies,
Don Quixote,
Mirror,
Spectator,
Looker-on, a Modern Periodical Publication,
Raynal's Indies,
Robertson's India,
Plutarch's Lives,
Coxe's View of the United States,
Henry's Britain,
Rollin's Ancient History,
Smith's Essays,
Marmontel's Tales,
Zimmerman on Solitude,
Arabian Nights,
Roderic Random,
Rambler,
Sherlock's Discourses,
History of France,
——— of England,
——— of Court of Berlin,
——— of American Revolution,
——— of French Revolution,
——— of Massachusetts,
——— of Vermont,
——— of New-Hampshire,
——— of Nova-Scotia,
Nicholson's Philosophy,
Fergusson's Astronomy,
Fergusson on Civil Society.

Together with a variety of other Books too extensive to be here enumerated.

ALSO,

Several Novels, Romances and Fables, in French and French and English—Greek, Latin, French and English School Books—Maps and Prints—Writing Paper—Quills, Ink Powder, &c &c.

And

THE AMERICAN FARMER's GUIDE, a valuable Treatise on the management of Stock, raising Manure, and enriching and improving Lands.

PETERSBURG, April 18, 1797

THE term of the late Philip W. Jackson's lease of the Tenement and Plantation at Hungry-Town, will expire on the 1st September next, from which period the subscriber would willingly rent it.—The situation of this stand for a back store is at this juncture particularly favourable, there being no store of consequence for a considerable distance to the Westward and Southward of it, and the people in the neighbourhood are generally honest, industrious, and forehanded.

I would likewise rent a convenient store house with a large lumber house, situate near Boyd's ware house. CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO.

Petersburg, May 1, 1797. (4w)

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription

The Works of the Celebrated

THOMAS PAINE;

To which will be added,

BISHOP WATSON'S

Excellent Reply to Mr. Paine's Age of Reason.

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

I. This work will contain all Mr Paine's writings, both those in this Country and in Europe—except his Letter to the President. This edition will, therefore, beside his recent publications, contain many other of his earlier productions which never appeared in any former edition of his works.

II. It will be printed with a new type, on fine paper, in two octavo volumes (containing about 500 pages each) handsomely bound and lettered, and delivered to Subscribers at Four Dollars payable on delivery.

When it is considered that the genious of this extraordinary man has long been employed in discussing those highest—those dearest interests of Society—THE RIGHTS OF MAN—which he has treated with a perspicuity, and energy, hardly to be met with in any other writer on this important subject—And when it is remembered too, that to his seasonable and spirited writings the United States were indebted for much of their perseverance and success during the late war, and the final establishment of their free and happy government, it is hoped that every American will regard the possession of his works as a valuable acquisition to his library.

☞ Subscriptions received by the Printer hereof.

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE.

THAT valuable place the subscriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouse, 58 from Petersburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the best stands for a Store, being central of a wealthy settlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and easy to work, the greatest part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c it is generally well watered, has good springs convenient, and one of the best places for raising of hogs, &c — here is enough cleared land in the best order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings consist of a very convenient dwelling-house, situated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two story high, two chimneys with seven fire places—also several other buildings which will answer for a Store, and other out houses. Any further description is unnecessary, as the purchaser would wish to view the premises, which may be seen at any time on application to the subscriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I ask being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a discount of 18½ per cent. shall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

Petersburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly, passed last session, for the purpose of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Causeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is proposed:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000	Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000	ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500	ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100	ditto	700
12 ditto of	50	ditto	600
400 ditto of	10	ditto	4000
3 do. last drawn	500	ditto	1500
426 Prizes			11800
1074 Blanks			
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is			15000
Left for the purposes of the Scheme			3200

Tickets may be had at the Post Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commissioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-house on Thursday the first day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finished. The Prizes will be paid so soon as the drawing is finished, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Those Prizes which are not applied for within six months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
Commissioners.

Petersburg, March 18, 1797.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that his business will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requests, that all those who are indebted to him will come forward to adjust and settle their respective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to those who owe him balances above six months. JOHN BELL

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets.—Also a large and general assortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other seasonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for sale on the usual terms, at their store in Bollingbrook street.

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres and Swandowns.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muslins.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat assortment of Sattins, Lustrings, and Persians.
Table and Tea China, in setts.
Glass and Queens ware assorted.
Fresh Teas.
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old
Bar Iron, Castings, Salt.
Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Rum, French and Apple Brandies
Cheese, Chocolate.
Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

FOR SALE,

THE LONG STORE nearly opposite Cedar Point Warehouse, and at present occupied by Messrs Swann and Ellis, Cabinet-makers. For terms, apply to

JOHN WILDER.

April 18, 1797. (tf.)

Copper Stills, and all sorts of Utensils, in Copper, Brass, or Tin-Plate.

HOLMES & NEW,

Copper-Smiths and Tin-Plate Workers, from Philadelphia,

At their MANUFACTORY, just below DUREL's Tavern, in PETERSBURG,

MAKE and keep constantly by them an extensive assortment of strong copper stills and kettles, and all sorts of utensils usually made of plate tin; which for strength and workmanship they will warant equal to any imported, or made on this continent.—Upon a short notice they will furnish any person with stills, made in size, form and strength, agreeable to their purpose. Country stores supplied upon the best terms with any assortment of tin-ware. They repair stills, kettles, or utensils of tin plate, with fidelity and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms. They will give the best price for old coppers, brass and pewter, either in cash, or in exchange for new work.

N. B. Copper and pewter worms made with crane necks or any other wise, such as may best suit the purchaser

Petersburg May 9. 1797. (eptf.)

DR. ISAAC HALL,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extensive assortment of fresh genuine MEDICINES,

1000 lbs. of Jesuits Bark,

of the very first quality:

Red and Black Lead, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aquafortis, Crude Tartar; Spanish-Brown and Yellow Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a considerable variety of other articles.

The Bark can be furnished powdered in the best manner, or in the quill. Any one who wishes to supply himself with a large quantity of that important article, will find his account in an early application.

Petersburg, March 6, 1797. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of GEORGE ROYSTER, deceased, of Mecklenburg county, are requested to make them immediately known to me.

The Court of the said county has passed an order for the Sheriff to take the Estate into his hands, and dispose of as much thereof, on a credit, until the 25th of December next, as will be sufficient to pay the debts. As soon as the claims are all made known to me, I shall lay them before the Court in order that I may be instructed which are to be first paid, &c.—I beg that no time may be lost in bringing forward the claims—Those creditors who on account of their living at a considerable distance, may find it inconvenient to bring in their claims, can easily inclose me copies of their vouchers.—I wish to lay the claims against the Estate before the Court in next month, at which time I expect to return the account of sales, &c

All those indebted to the Estate, will please make immediate payment, or suits will, without much hesitation, be indiscriminately commenced against them.

THOMAS VAUGHAN, deputy of
WILLIAM JOHNSON, Sheriff of
Mecklenburg county.

April 18, 1797. (ep 4w.)

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS Christopher F Parnell, failed master of the sloop Union, belonging to the subscriber, in October last, from Baltimore, bound to Boston; from whence he is supposed to have gone to the West Indies, and to have disposed of vessel and cargo, with a fraudulent intention of appropriating the same to his own use: And whereas a person last month arrived at Wilmington in this state, with a very large sum of money, and called himself Chistopher Williams, who from suspicious circumstances was taken into custody, and on examination proved to be the above Parnell: And said Parnell having found means to obtain his liberty, crossed Roanoke river at this place some time last week, on his way Northwardly—The above reward will be paid to any person who will secure him so that he may be brought to justice, except taken in the county of Baltimore.—Said Parnell is about five feet seven inches high, slim built, small black eyes, black hair, dark complexion, much marked with the small pox, lisps a little when he speaks quick—He rode in a sulkey with springs, and drove a likely light grey mare.

JOHN MILLER, of Howard-street, Baltimore.

Halifax, (N. C.) May 6, 1797.

DOCTOR PERKINS's

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing Office*, Petersburg, (If applied for soon.)

THE numerous Evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of these Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing testimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

FOR SALE.

ONE undivided half of Westbrook Warehouse. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber.

G. WILSON.

Petersburg, May 5, 1797. (tf.)

The Noted Thorough-Bred Horse

MELZAR,

BRED by Col. John Hoskins, of King & Queen county, now in high perfection, will stand at my stable in Brunswick county, four miles above the courthouse; will cover Mares the ensuing season at the moderate price of FIVE GUINEAS the season; but may be discharged by the payment of Sixteen Dollars by the first day of January next, EIGHT DOLLARS (cash) the leap, or THIRTY TWO DOLLARS to ensure a Mare with Foal, and one half dollar to the Groom. The season will commence on the first day of March, and will expire on the tenth day of August. Good and extensive pasturage, well enclosed, gratis, and the greatest care taken of Mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. Mares will be fed if required, and Boys sent with the Mares will be found their board gratis.

MELZAR will be six years old next April; he is a fine bay, well marked, full sixteen hands high; his form and points will stand the test of the most critical observer. MELZAR was got by the imported Horse Old Medley, his dam by Old Wildair, his grandam by the imported Horse Vampeer, out of Col. Braxton's imported Mare Kitty Fisher; Vampeer was got by Regulus, his dam by Steady, his grandam by Partner, his great grandam by Greyhound, and bred by Mr Crofts of Barforth.

BURWELL WILKES.

Brunswick, February 6, 1797. 4m

The noted thorough-bred Horse

PRESIDENT,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my store at Poplar Mount, Brunswick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gen. Eaton's and Mosby's ferries, and 10 miles from St Tammany, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and one and sixpence to the groom; mares may be ensured for twenty dollars—the season wil commence the first of March, and end the 10th of August.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dapple grey, rising nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horse on the continent. Good and extensive pasturage well enclosed gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes; gentlemen may have their mares fed on the most moderate terms, and the boys sent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horse Clockfast, out of Old Poll; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Poll's dam brought the noted running mare Betty Baker. Poll also brought Young Flimnap, so noted for his performances any distance. President is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been successful having taken a purse at Newbern, and distancing several fine horses; also at Hicks's Ford, after covering a full season, and it is the opinion of all the best judges who see him perform, that he is equal to any horse on the continent, for either speed or bottom.

ALLEN LOVE.

Brunswick, February 20, 1797.

J. MARLING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he still continues his SCHOOL for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant art of DRAWING and PAINTING, through all its various branches. In the education of youth, especially the female sex, this beautiful accomplishment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords a constant source of variegated amusement and pleasure. He also professes to take LANDSCAPES and MINATURE PAINTINGS, on the most reasonable terms. He will wait on any person at their own house, where it is not convenient or agreeable for them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther distant than thirty or forty miles, provided a sufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, so as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that must necessarily accompany such an undertaking.—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, so that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Petersburg, May 8, 1797. eotf

N. B. His School-House is in Bollingbrook street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

DUKE OF BRUNSWICK,

A POWERFUL Jack-Ass, four feet seven inches high, remarkable large made, was got by the noted Royal Gift, now rising seven years old, and in high perfection—Stands at my stable in Amelia county, and will be let to Mares at Six Dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of Five Dollars, if paid before the first day of September next, at which time the season will expire, with one shilling and sixpence to the groom for each mare. Good and extensive pasturage gratis, and due attention will be paid to mares, but will not be liable for accidents of any kind.

JOHN TOWNES, Jun.

March 29, 1797. eotf.

Blank Writs, for Sale at this Office.